

ARE YOU READY .
TO MAKE YOUR
OWN COMIC BOOK?





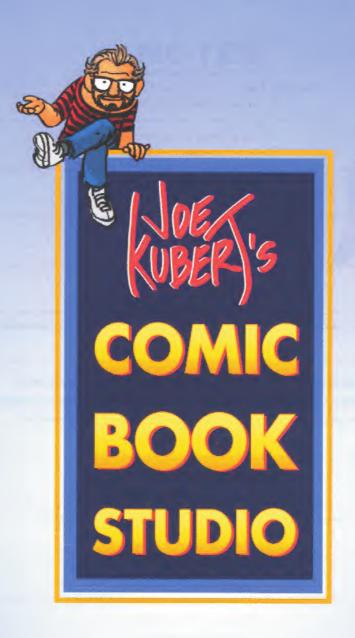




INSIDE YOU'LL FIND STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS TO HELP YOU DO JUST THAT!



JOE KUBERT'S COMIC BOOK STUDIO



EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO MAKE YOUR OWN COMIC BOOK!

BY JOE KUBERT

RUNNING PRESS



I want to take this opportunity to thank two people who have been extremely helpful in the creation of this kit:

> Sammy Kubert (my grandson) and Scian Mandrake (his friend)

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But try your bookstore first!

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Visit us on the web! www.runningpress.com

Visit Joe Kubert on the web at: www.kubertsworld.com



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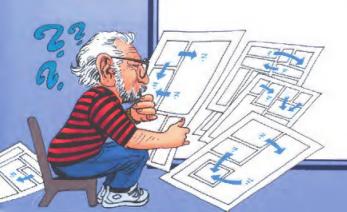
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THE FIRST QUESTION MOST PEOPLE ASK IS: "WHAT SHOULD I DRAW?"

STARTS WITH AN IDEA.

SO ... THE FIRST THING

TO DO ... IS THINK!

THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU WANT TO DRAW BEFORE YOU PUT PENCIL TO PAPER

FAVORITE COMIC BOOKS
AGAIN. WHAT ARE
THEY ABOUT?

OKAY . . . LET'S GET STARTED.

SUPERHEROES GONSON

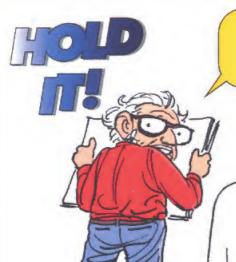
MONSTER ROBOTS

SCIENCE

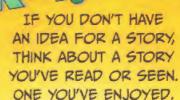
FAIRY TALES FICTION

AUXINITY AND AND AND

PETECTIVE TEEN COMICS



BEFORE YOU START TO DRAW OR WRITE, YOU HAVE TO THINK





MAYBE IT'S A
MOVIE. OR A
TV SHOW. OR A
BOOK. OR A
FAIRY TALE.
WOULDN'T IT
BE FUN TO MAKE
THAT STORY INTO A
COMIC BOOK?



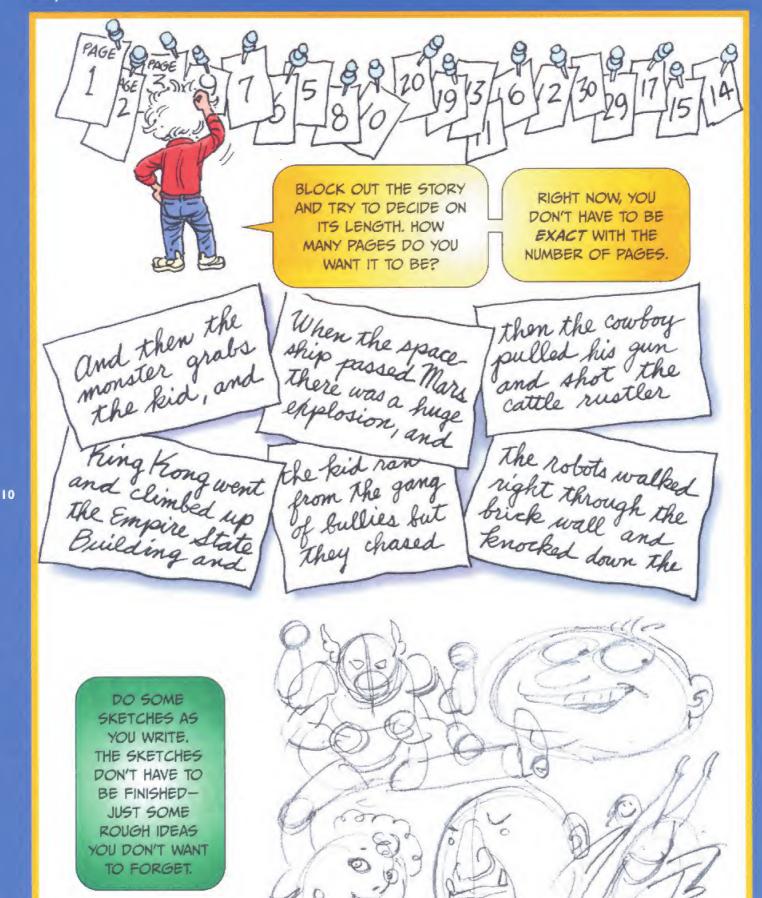
THERE'S YOUR IDEA FOR YOUR OWN COMIC BOOK





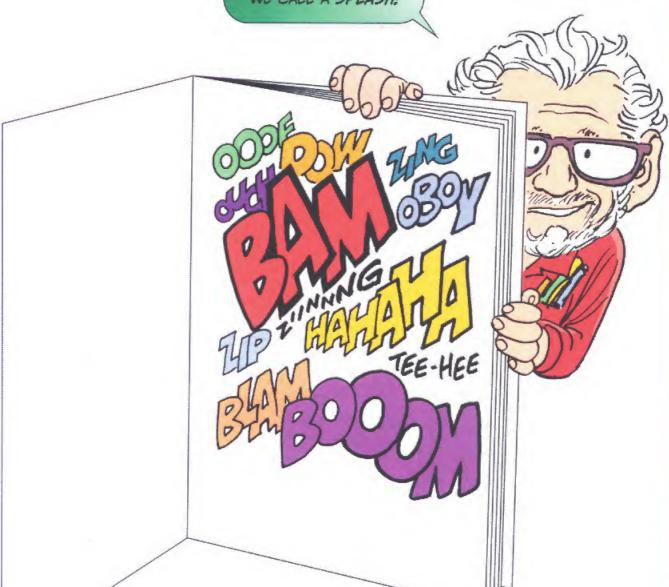
AS SOON AS A GOOD IDEA STRIKES, GRAB A PEN AND PAPER BEFORE IT SLIPS AWAY!



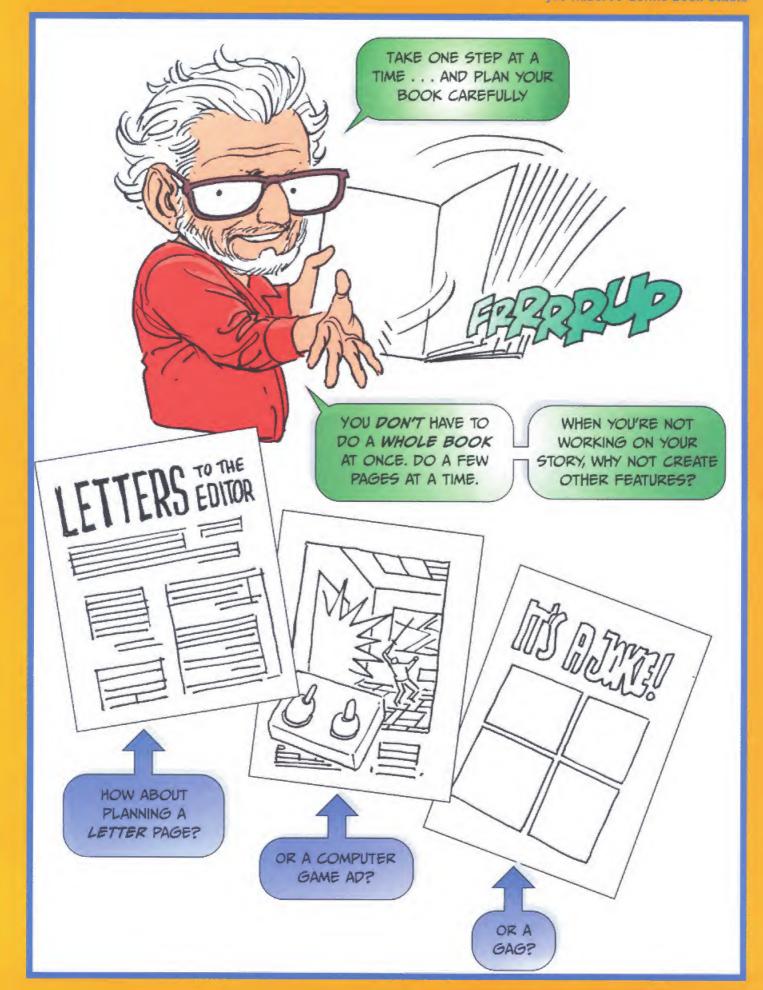


CHAPTER 2: THE STORY

MOST COMIC BOOK STORIES START OFF WITH WHAT WE CALL A SPLASH! A BIG DRAWING THAT GRABS THE READER'S ATTENTION. CHECK OUT A VARIETY OF COMIC BOOKS FOR INSPIRATION.



IT CAN BE THE ACTUAL BEGINNING OF YOUR STORY, OR IT CAN DEPICT A VERY DRAMATIC EVENT THAT HAPPENS LATER ON. IT'S LIKE THE BEGINNING OF A MOVIE. . . .



HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS:



DO YOU LIKE

SUPERHEROES?
WHAT KIND OF
POWERS WOULD
YOUR
SUPERHERO HAVE?

HOW ABOUT A
WILD MAN
WHO SWINGS
THROUGH
THE JUNGLE?

MAYBE A

DETECTIVE

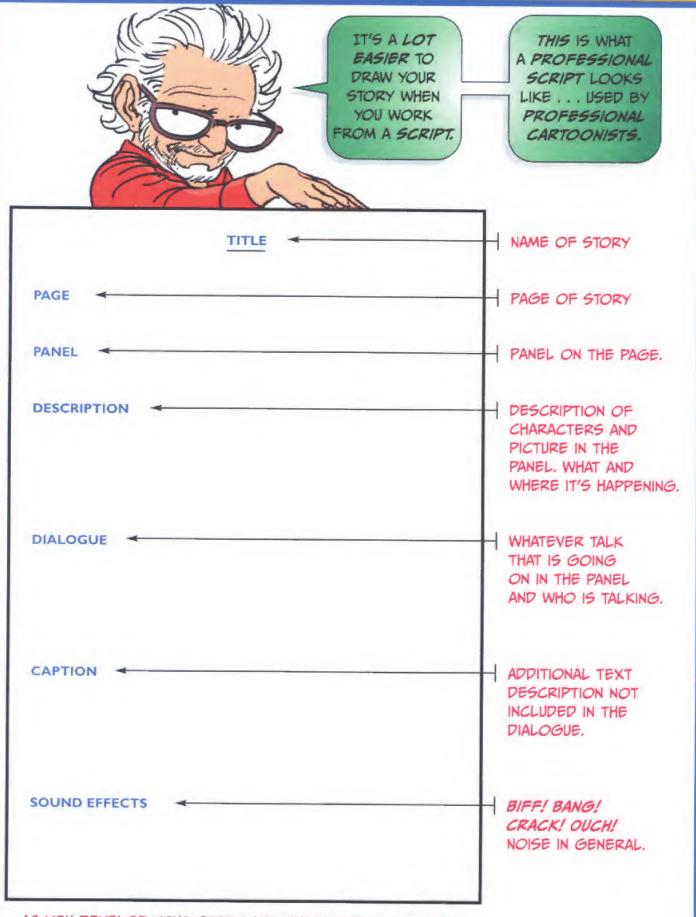
OR A POLICEMAN

WHO CAPTURES

BANK ROBBERS?

HERE'S YOUR
CHANCE TO DO
A COWBOY
STORY, ABOUT
THE WILD WEST.

ASTRONAUT WHO TRAVELS TO ALIEN PLANETS. YOU COULD DO A WAR STORY ABOUT BRAVE SOLDIERS IN BATTLE.



AS YOU DEVELOP YOUR STORY AND CHARACTERS, WRITE OUT THE ENTIRE SCRIPT ON PAGES LIKE THIS ONE.

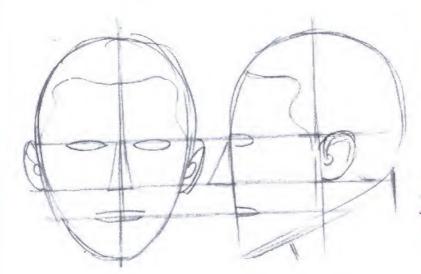
CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERS AND SETTING

HERE ARE SOME HINTS ON HOW TO DRAW THE HUMAN HEAD.

NOW THAT YOU'VE
WORKED OUT YOUR
COMIC BOOK STORY,
IT'S TIME TO DEVELOP
YOUR CHARACTERS.

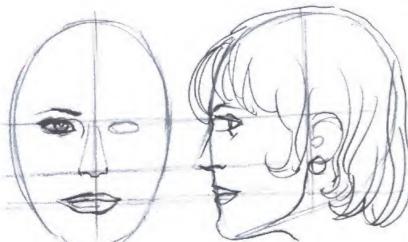


THE EYES ARE ROUGHLY
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE
HEAD, THE NOSE IS HALFWAY
BETWEEN THE EYES AND
CHIN, AND THE MOUTH IS
HALFWAY BETWEEN THE
NOSE AND CHIN.



THE BASIC PROPORTIONS
OF THE MALE AND FEMALE
HEAD ARE THE SAME . . .
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR
CHARACTERS LOOK LIKE.





DON'T PRESS DOWN
TOO HARD ON YOUR PENCIL.
IT'S EASIER TO ERASE A
MISTAKE WHEN YOUR LINE
ISN'T TOO DARK.

YOU CAN DARKEN YOUR LINES AFTER YOU'RE SURE THE DRAWING IS RIGHT.





NOW IT'S TIME TO MAKE CHARACTER SHEETS. THESE ARE DRAWINGS OF YOUR CHARACTERS' HEAD FRONT, SIDE, THREE QUARTER, AND REAR ANGLES. IN ADDITION, YOU SHOULD DO A DRAWING OF YOUR CHARACTERS' FULL FIGURE. WILL IT BE SHORT, TALL, FAT, OR SKINNY?



DO A CHARACTER
SHEET FOR EACH
IMPORTANT CHARACTER
IN YOUR STORY.

WHEN YOU READ A
COMIC BOOK STORY,
YOU WANT TO KNOW
WHERE THE STORY
IS HAPPENING.



BACKGROUNDS
ARE VERY
IMPORTANT FOR
THAT REASON.

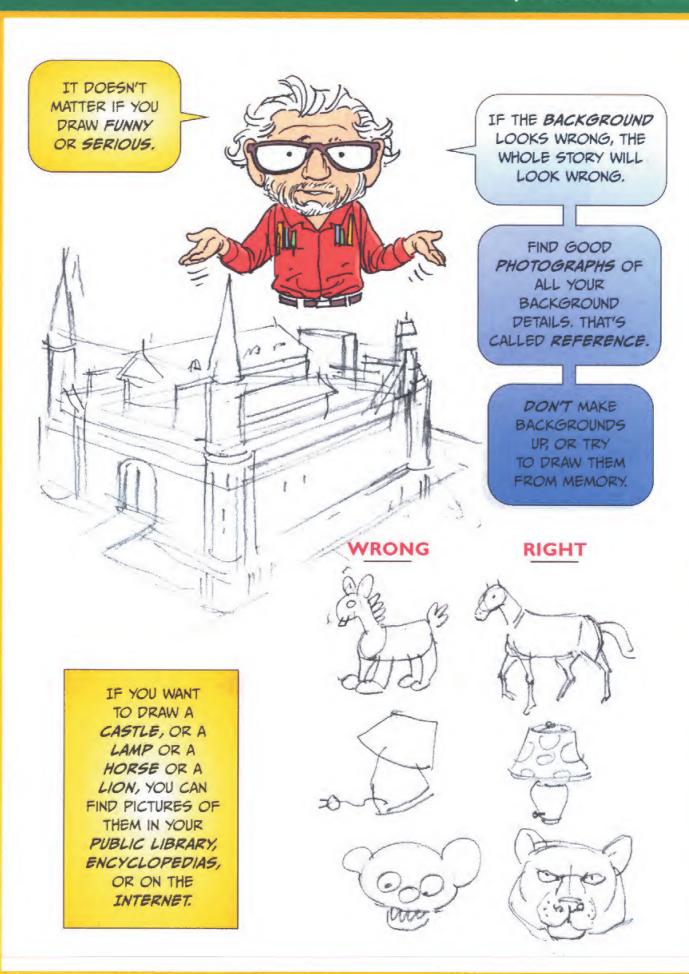
PRACTICING
PRAWING THINGS
THAT ARE IN YOUR
OWN HOUSE OR
ROOM. TOYS,
FURNITURE,
SHOES, LAMPS . . .
ANYTHING!

AND PAY ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

THE MORE REAL YOU DRAW THE BACKGROUND, THE MORE REAL YOUR STORY WILL BE.







REMEMBER, NOW . . .

JUST BECAUSE YOU'VE

DRAWN SOMETHING ONCE

DOESN'T MEAN IT'S AS

GOOD AS IT'LL GET. NO, SIR!

KEEP PRACTICING AND DRAWING EVERY CHANCE YOU GET! THE MORE YOU SKETCH AND DRAW, THE MORE YOUR DRAWINGS WILL IMPROVE.





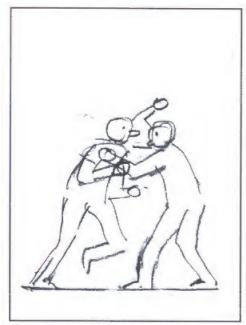
OKAY, NOW . . . TAKE A DEEP BREATH . . .

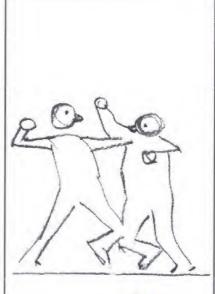
... AND LET'S GET STARTED ON THE **PAGES** OF YOUR COMIC BOOK.

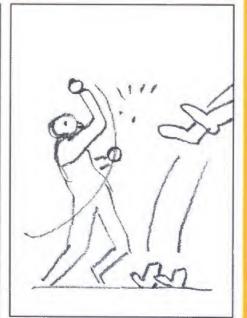
CHAPTER 4: FIRST, USE THUMBNAILS SKETCH PAPER TO DO SMALL ROUGH DRAWINGS (CALLED THUMBNAILS) BEFORE YOU DO ANY DRAWING IN BUT ... DON'T YOUR BOOK. START DRAWING HAVING FINISHED IN YOUR BOOK. WRITING YOUR SCRIPT, YOU'RE READY TO START DRAWING YOUR PAGES. SCRIPT PESCRIPTION PANEZ Z PAGES PAVEL 3 IT'S MUCH EASIER TO DEVELOP AND CORRECT THESE SMALL THUMBNAILS THAN IT IS TO ERASE IN THE COMIC BOOK ITSELF.

USE YOUR THUMBNAIL DRAWINGS TO PLAN YOUR PANELS ON EVERY PAGE OF YOUR COMIC BOOK. 'ACTION' OR 'DRAMATIC'
PANELS SHOULD BE LARGER THAN
PANELS WITH 'TALKING HEADS.'





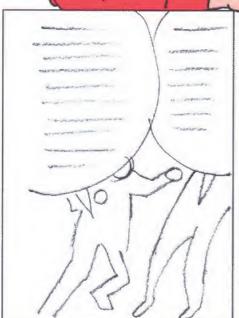


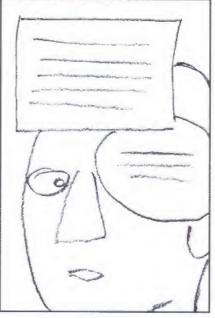


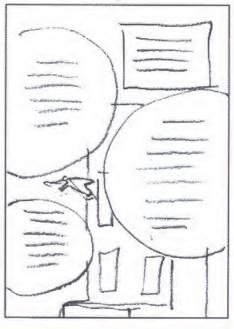


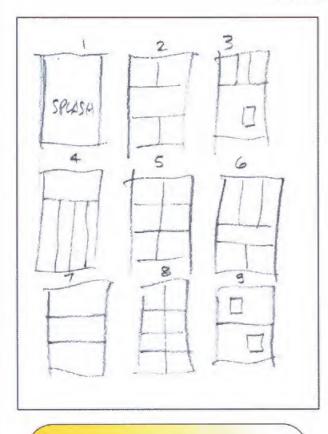
PLAN YOUR PAGES
TO HAVE A SMOOTH
FLOW FROM PANEL
TO PANEL . . . SO
A READER CAN
FOLLOW THE
STORY EASILY.

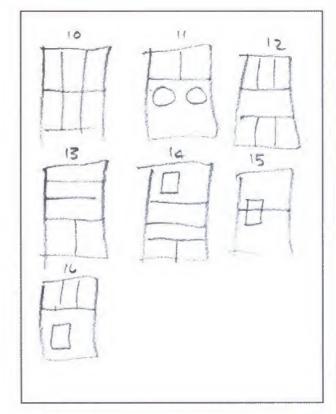
AND MAKE SURE
YOU LEAVE ENOUGH
ROOM FOR DIALOGUE
AND CAPTIONS, OR
THE PANELS WILL
LOOK CROWDED.





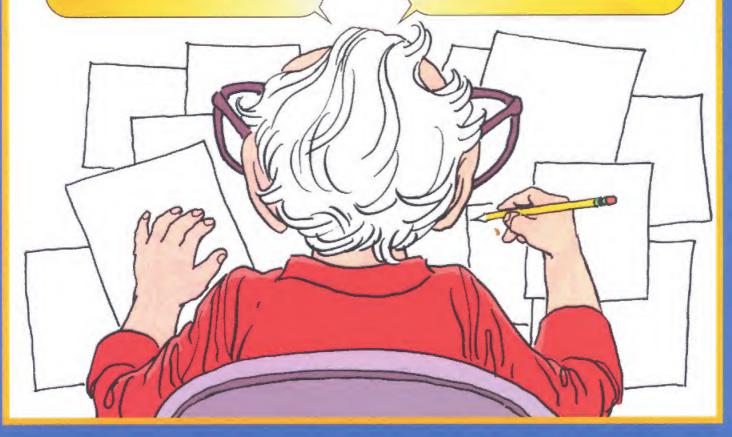






WHEN YOU PLAN YOUR BOOK IN THIS MANNER, YOU CAN ADJUST PANELS AND MAKE CORRECTIONS . . .

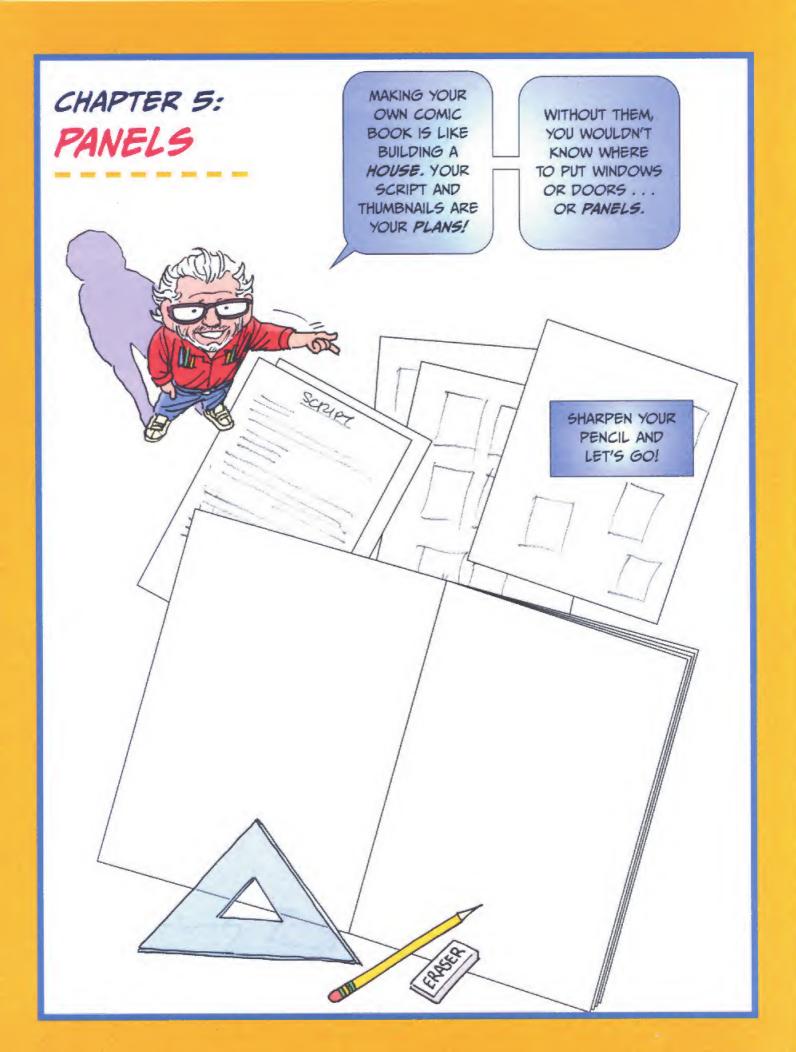
... A LOT MORE EASILY THAN IF YOU DREW RIGHT INTO YOUR ACTUAL COMIC BOOK.

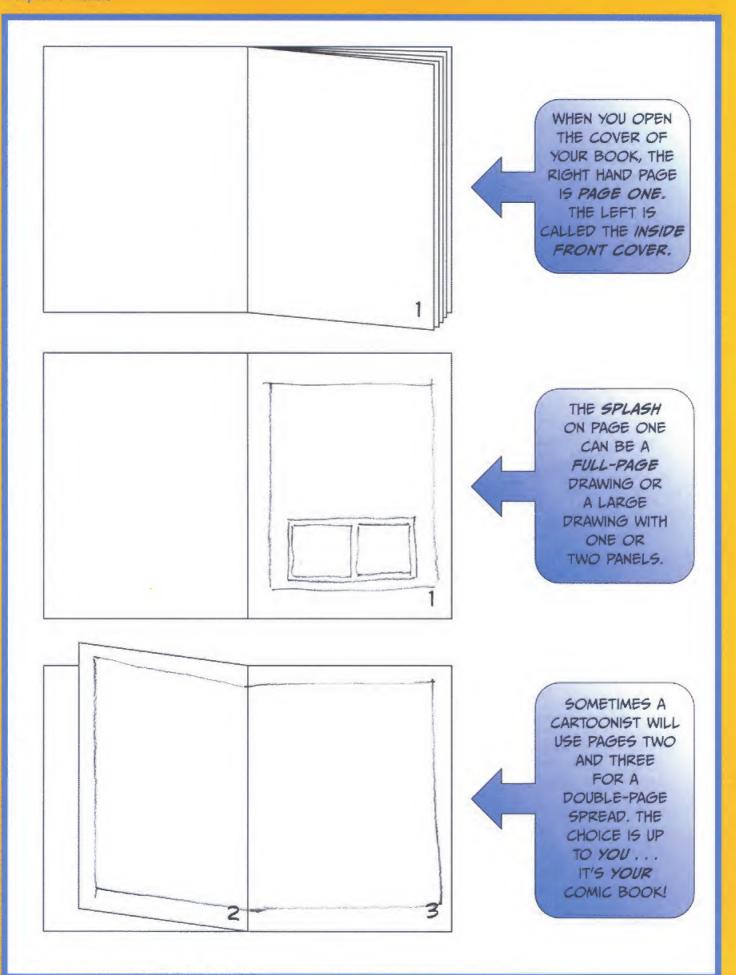


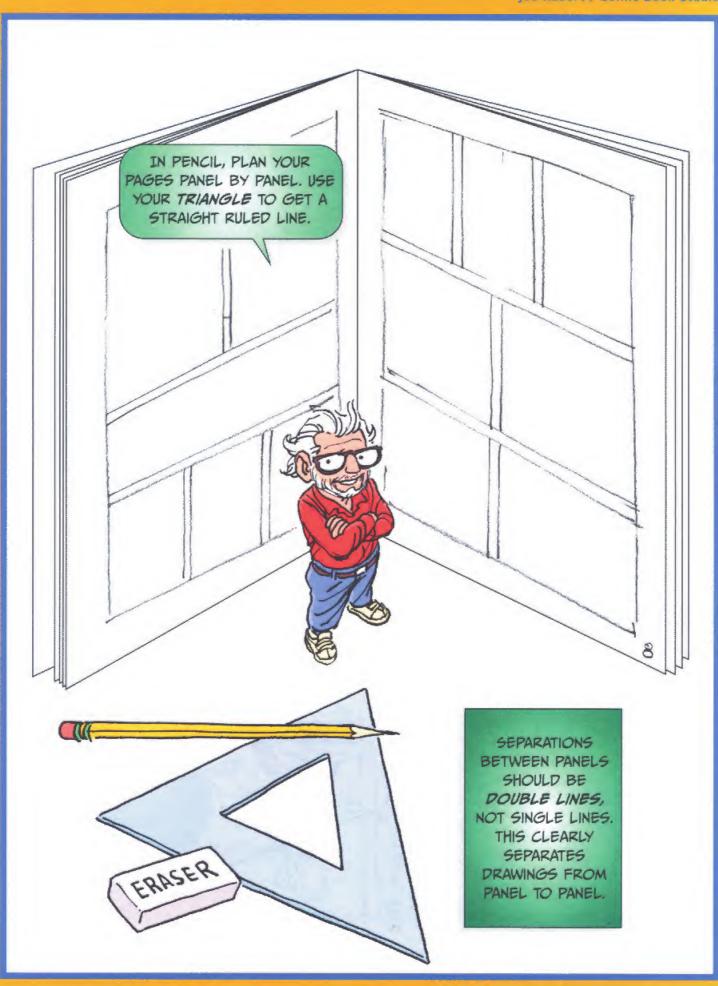
OKAY . . .
GATHER UP
YOUR
THUMBNAILS,
CHARACTER
SHEETS, AND
REFERENCES.

WE'RE READY
TO START
SOME REAL
SERIOUS
WORK ON YOUR
COMIC BOOK.



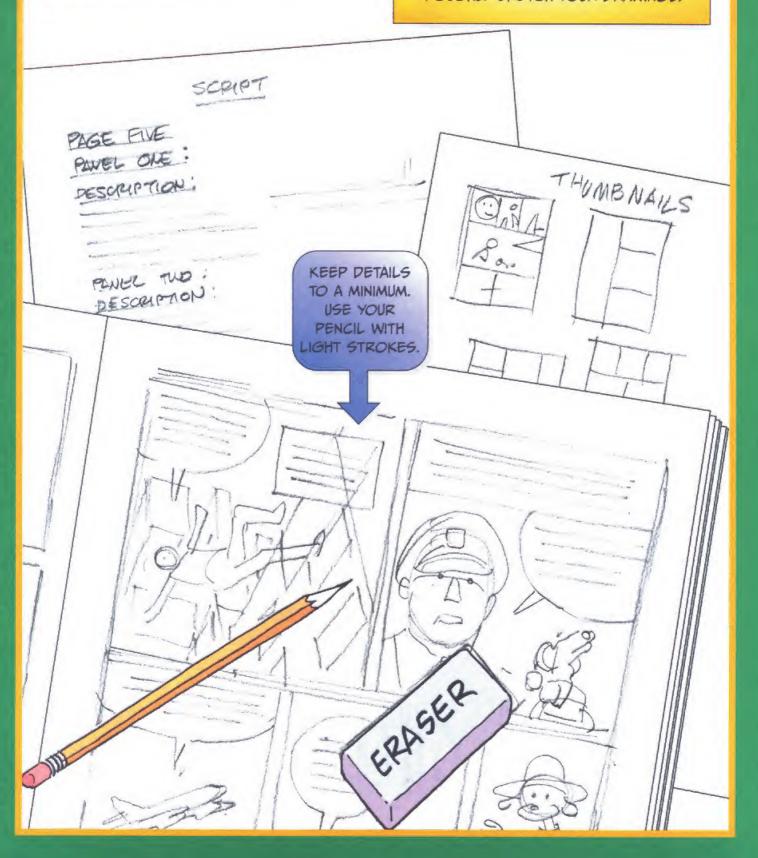






CHAPTER 6: ROUGH IT OUT

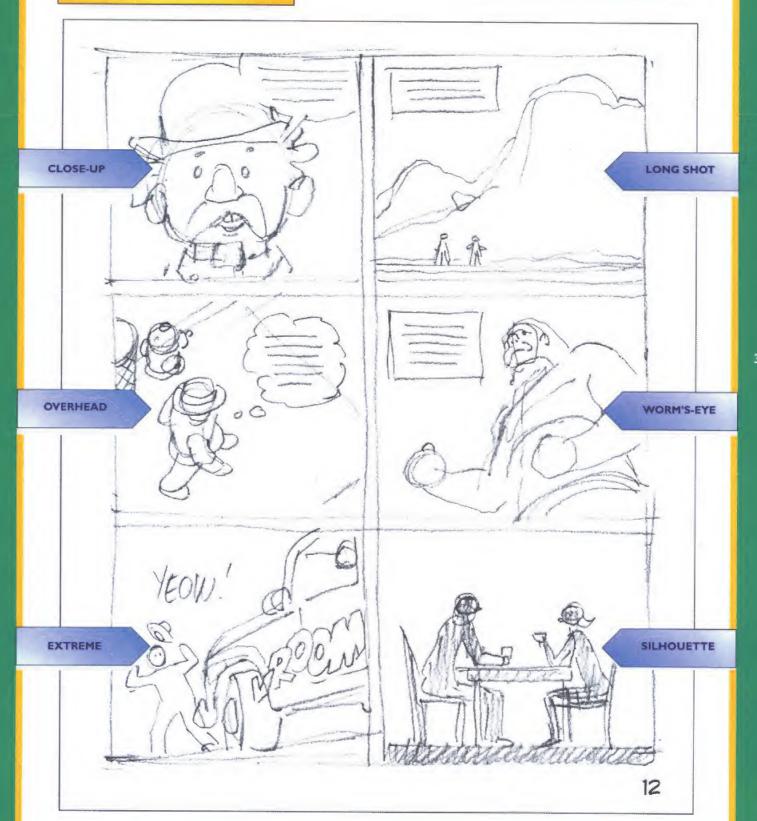
NOW THAT YOU HAVE YOUR PANEL BORDERS DRAWN (IN PENCIL), PUT IN YOUR BALLOONS AND CAPTIONS. THEN ROUGHLY SKETCH YOUR DRAWINGS.

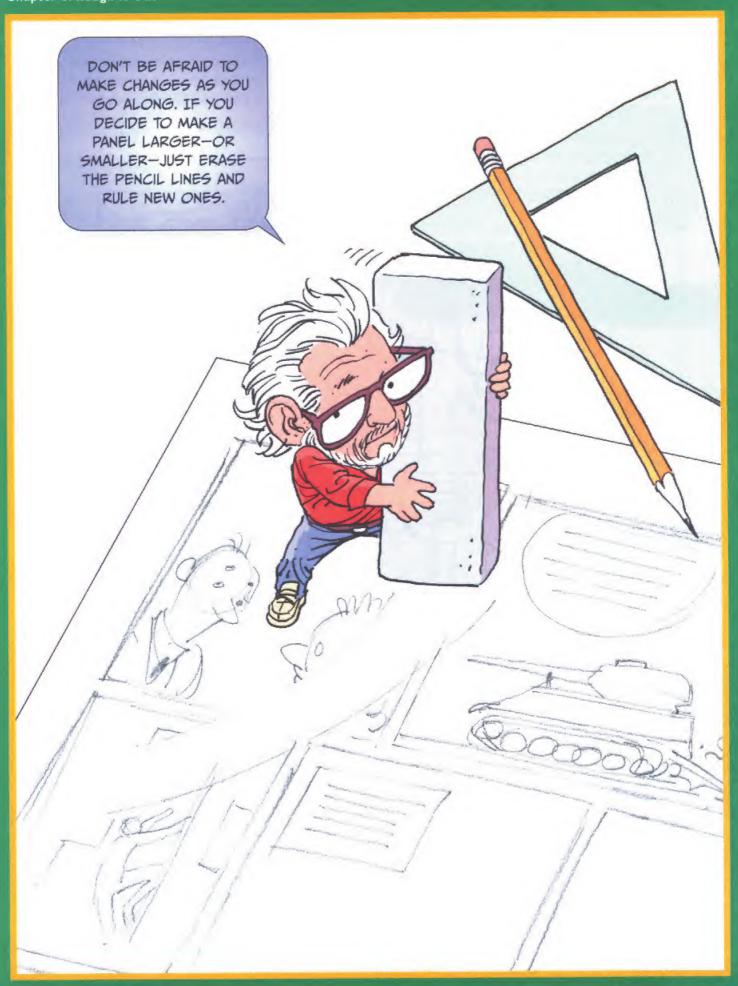


IF YOU DECIDE TO HAVE A DOUBLE-PAGE SPREAD, MAKE SURE NO IMPORTANT PARTS OF YOUR DRAWINGS ARE IN THE CENTER FOLD, OR GUTTER. THE FOLD MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO SEE THE DRAWING CLEARLY.

VARY YOUR PANELS WITH CLOSE-UPS, LONG SHOTS, OVERHEADS, WORM'S-EYE VIEWS, AND SO ON.

IT MAKES THE PAGE MORE INTERESTING AND GIVES THE PAGE MOVEMENT.

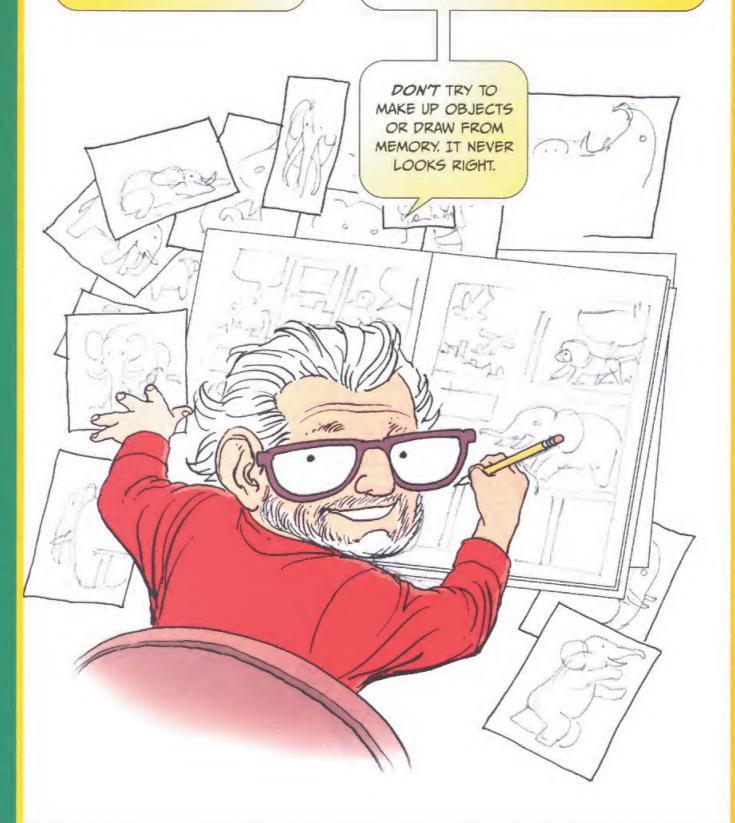






ROUGH OUT YOUR DRAWINGS
THROUGHOUT YOUR BOOK . . .
AND CONTINUE TO GATHER
REFERENCE MATERIALS.

KEEP ON LOOKING FOR PHOTOGRAPHS
OF OBJECTS YOU NEED TO DRAW. FIND AS
MANY PHOTOS AS YOU CAN OF THE
OBJECTS FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES.

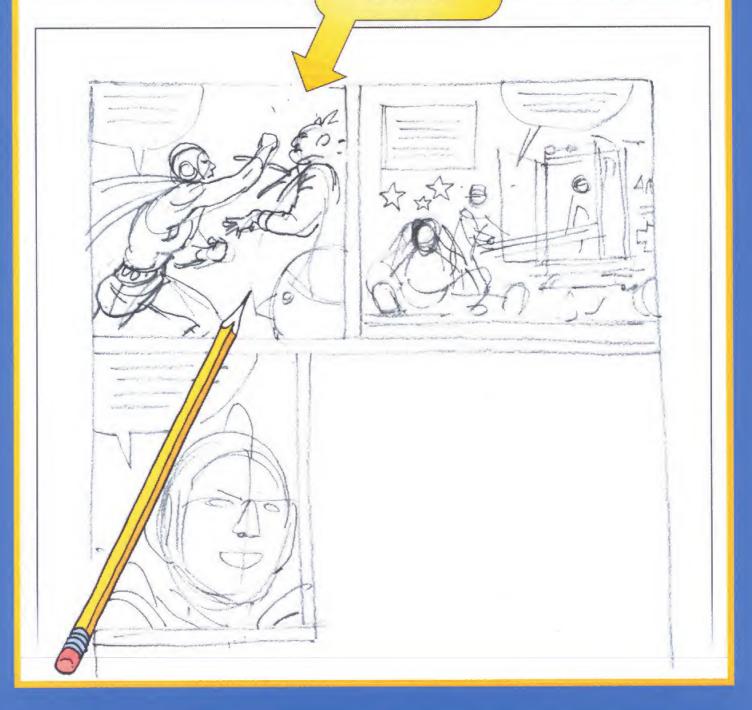


CHAPTER 7: FINISH PENCILS

THE NEXT STEP IN DOING YOUR OWN COMIC BOOK IS TO FINISH YOUR PENCIL DRAWINGS.

GUIDED BY YOUR
ROUGH SKETCH, DRAW
IN LINE WITH NO
SHADING. INCLUDE
ALL THE DETAILS THAT
YOU FEEL ARE
NECESSARY.

JUST REMEMBER
NOT TO PRESS
DOWN TOO HARD ON
YOUR PENCIL, OKAY?

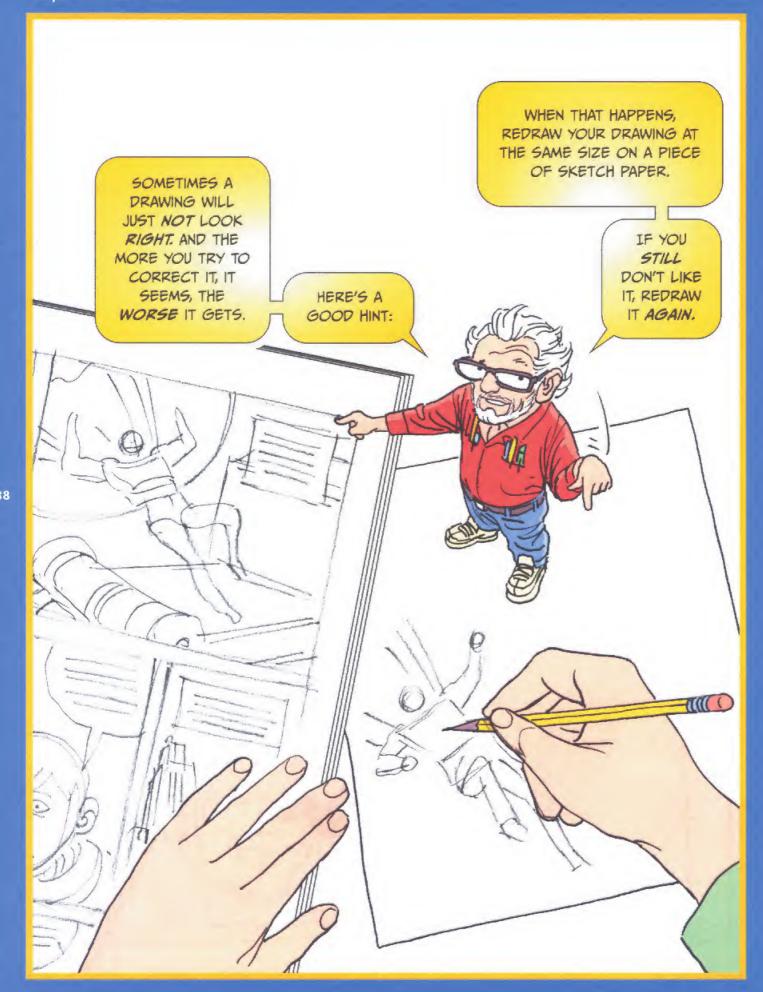


DOING YOUR OWN COMIC BOOK IS A LOT OF WORK . . . AND YOU CAN GET KINDA ANXIOUS TO FINISH IT.

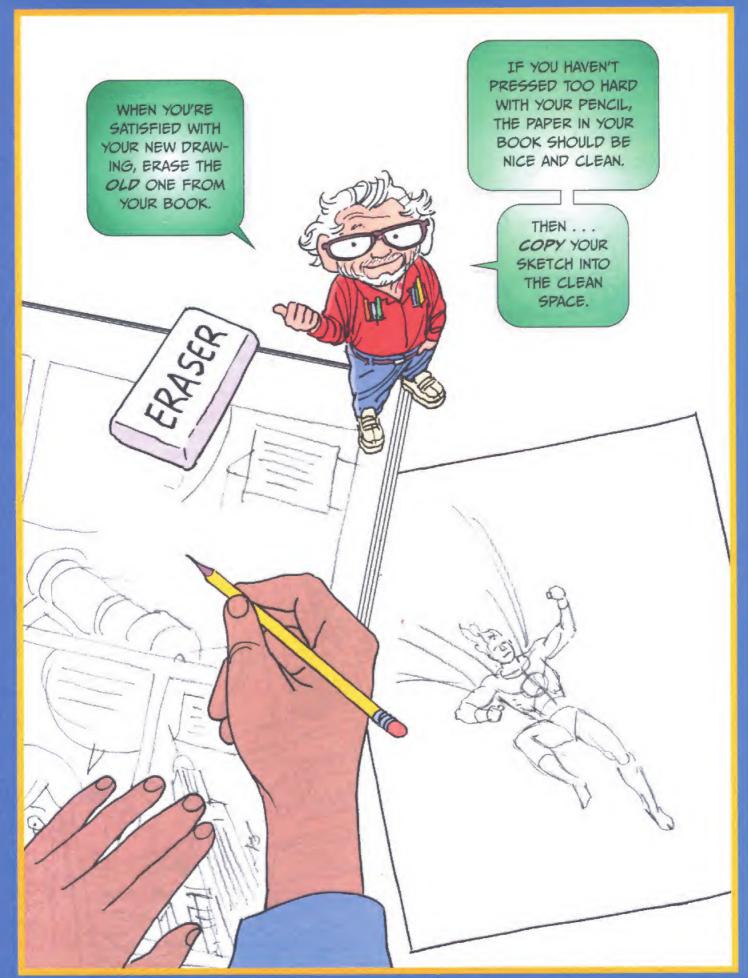
BUT ... DON'T RUSH IT!

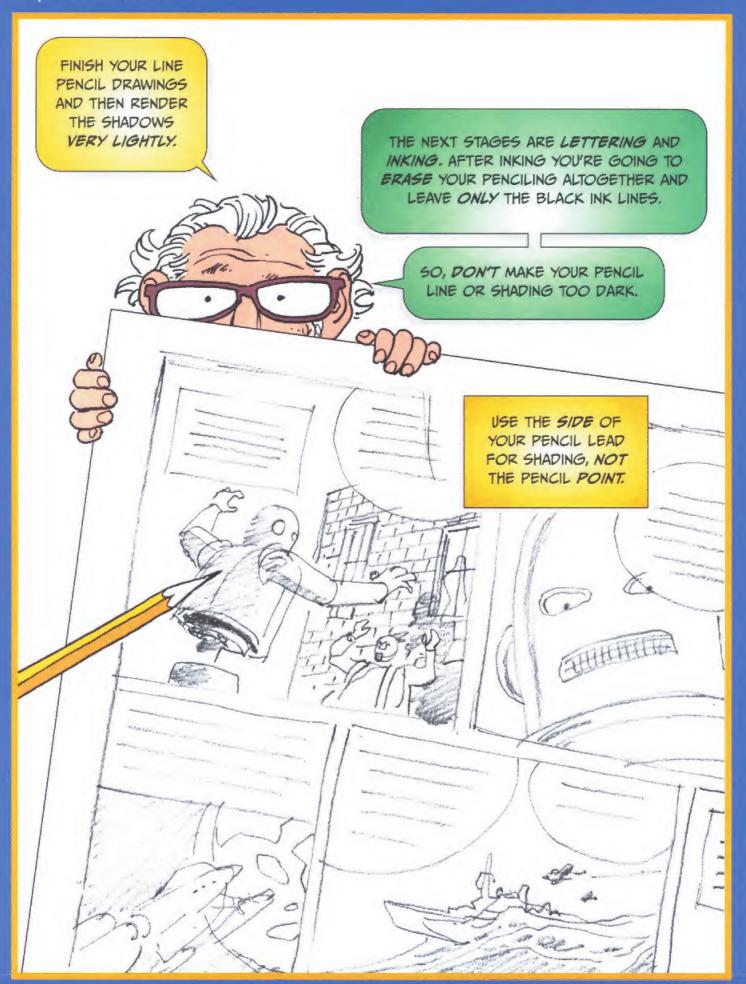
DRAWING TOO FAST
RESULTS IN MAKING
SILLY MISTAKES AND
CREATING WORK THAT
LOOKS SLOPPY. SO . . .
TAKE YOUR TIME. AT
THE END, YOU'LL BE
GLAD YOU DID.











CHAPTER 8: LETTERING

THE TITLE LETTERING IS SPECIAL.

LOOK AT ADVERTISEMENTS IN

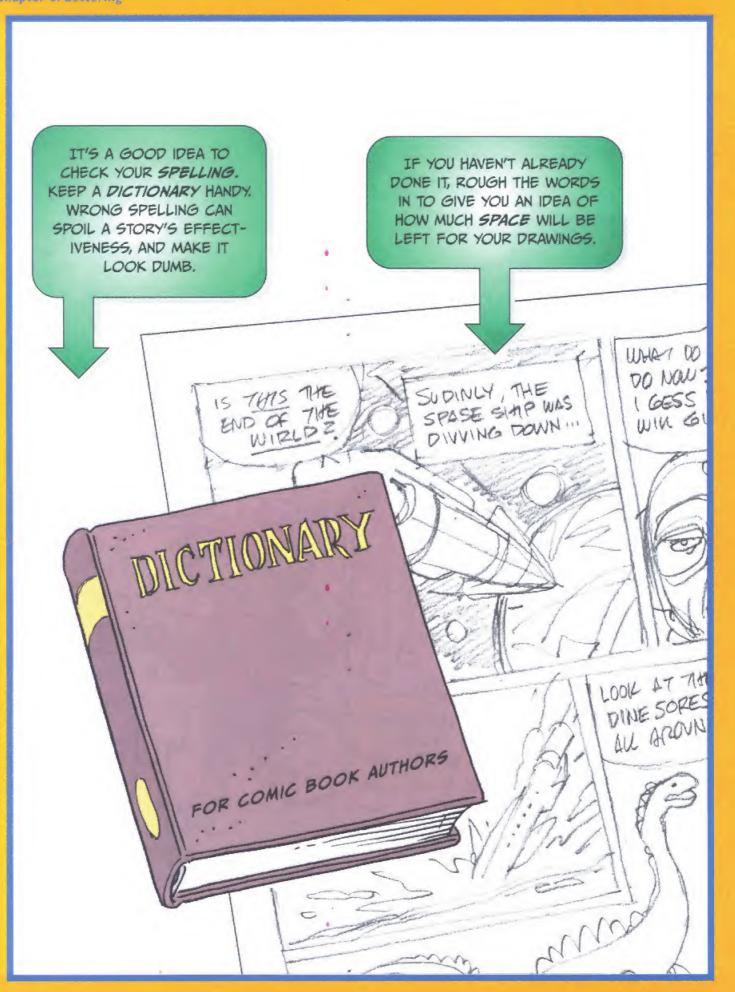
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR

DIFFERENT STYLES YOU CAN USE.

COMIC
BOOKS ARE
COMPOSED
OF WORDS
AND PICTURES.
LETTERING
IS A VITAL
PART OF
TELLING
YOUR COMIC
BOOK STORY.

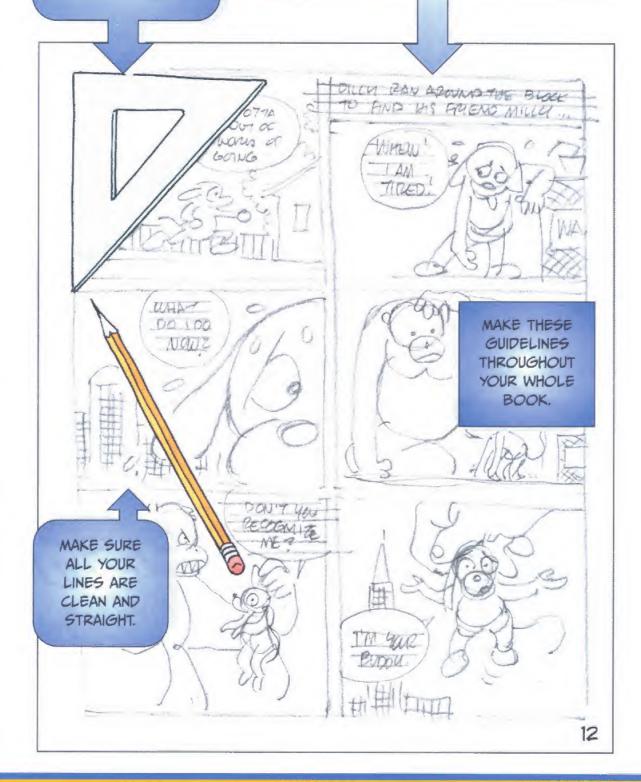
OR MAKE UP A NEW ONE OF YOUR OWN.

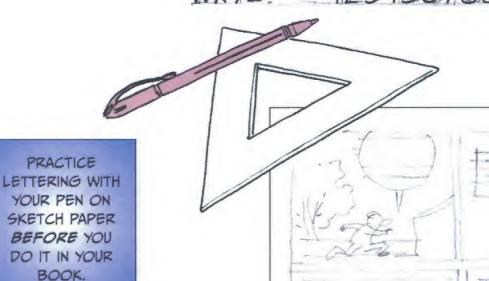




YOUR TRIANGLE IS A REALLY HELPFUL TOOL. THE RIGHT ANGLE (90°) WILL GIVE YOU A SQUARED PANEL.

USE THE TRIANGLE TO MARK GUIDELINES FOR LETTERING. LOOK AT SOME COMIC BOOKS TO SEE THE SIZE AND HEIGHT FOR THE LETTERING.



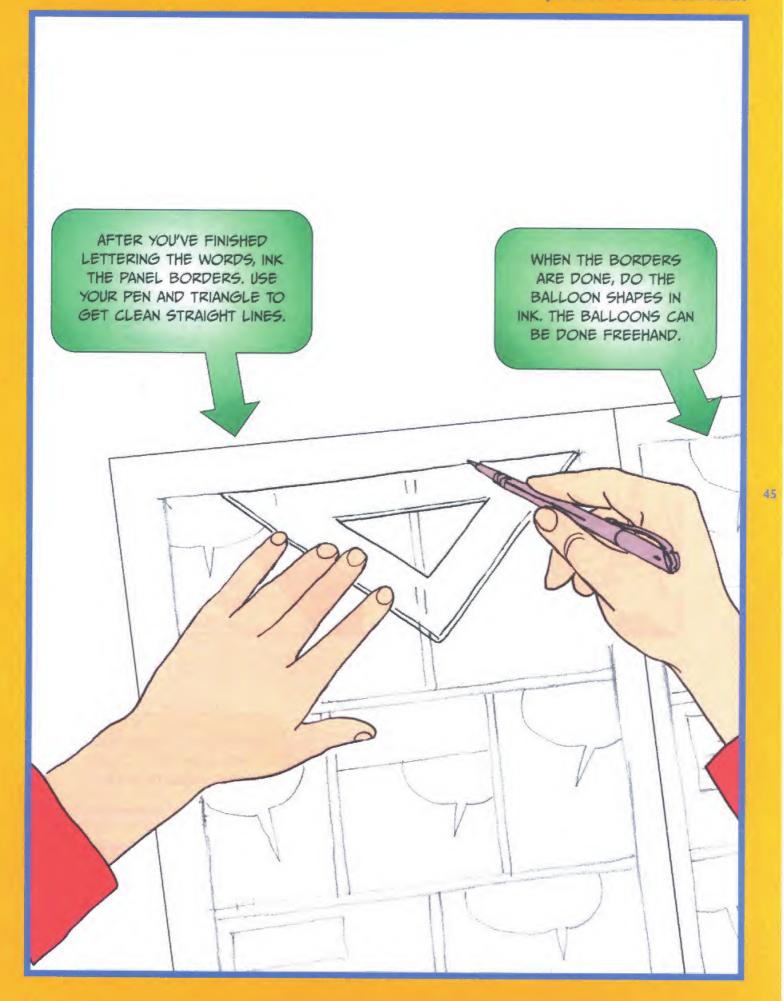


THEN, USING YOUR ROUGH PENCIL LETTERING AS A GUIDE, DO THE LETTERING IN YOUR BOOK.

44

MOST COMIC BOOK
LETTERING IS "UPPER
CASE," OR CAPITAL
LETTERS. SOUND
EFFECTS ARE LARGER
AND DARKER.

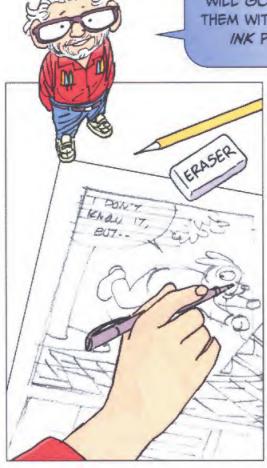
THINK OF SOUND EFFECTS AS PRINTED WORDS THAT YOU CAN HEAR. BE CREATIVE.



CHAPTER 9: INKING

AFTER YOU FINISH
YOUR PENCIL
DRAWINGS, YOU
WILL GO OVER
THEM WITH YOUR
INK PEN.

INK DRAWINGS ARE WHAT MAKES COMIC BOOK ART LOOK LIKE A COMIC BOOK. IT'S THE STYLE OF ART USED IN CARTOONING.







BEFORE YOU START INKING, YOU MAY WANT TO DO SOME PRACTICE FIRST.

SO...DO SOME PENCIL DRAWING ON SKETCH PAPER AND PRACTICE INKING BEFORE YOU WORK IN YOUR BOOK. THE IDEA OF INKING IS TO CREATE A PERMANENT OUTLINE OF YOUR DRAWINGS. AND ONCE YOU'RE DONE INKING THESE PERMANENT LINES, YOU'LL ERASE THE PENCIL MARKS AND HAVE CLEAN INK OUTLINES TO COLOR IN.

0

YOU CAN
THICKEN YOUR
LINES BY
GOING OVER
THEM WITH
YOUR PEN A
FEW TIMES . . .
LIKE THIS.

ONE WAY IS TO DO IT WITH DOTS. IT'S CALLED STIPPLING.

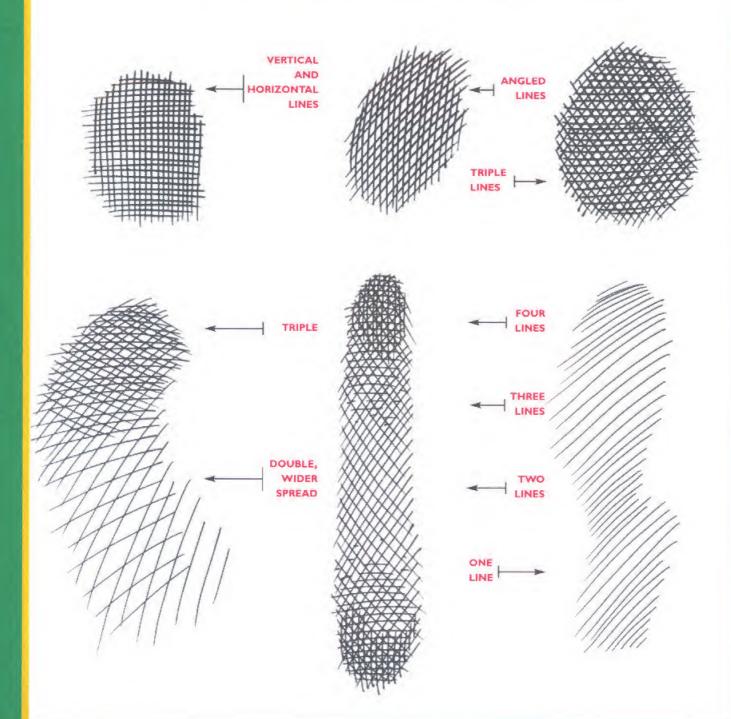
BY PLACING A LOT OF DOTS IN THE DARKER AREAS AND LESS DOTS IN LIGHTER AREAS, YOU CAN MAKE SHADOWS AND GIVE ROUNDNESS TO OBJECTS.

THIS TAKES
TIME AND
PATIENCE, BUT
IT WORKS!

ANOTHER WAY
TO CREATE
SHADOWS AND
ROUNDNESS IS
BY USING
CROSS-HATCH.

THAT'S DONE BY CROSSING LINES.
THE MORE LINES YOU CROSS, THE DARKER IT GETS.

HERE ARE A
NUMBER OF
DIFFERENT
EXAMPLES....



50



IF YOUR PEN RUNS OUT OF INK OR IF YOU HAVE TO REPLACE
ANY OF YOUR MATERIALS, GET IN TOUCH WITH THE JOE KUBERT ART STORE:
973-328-3266, 1-800-343-4792, OR AT WWW.KUBERTSWORLD.COM.

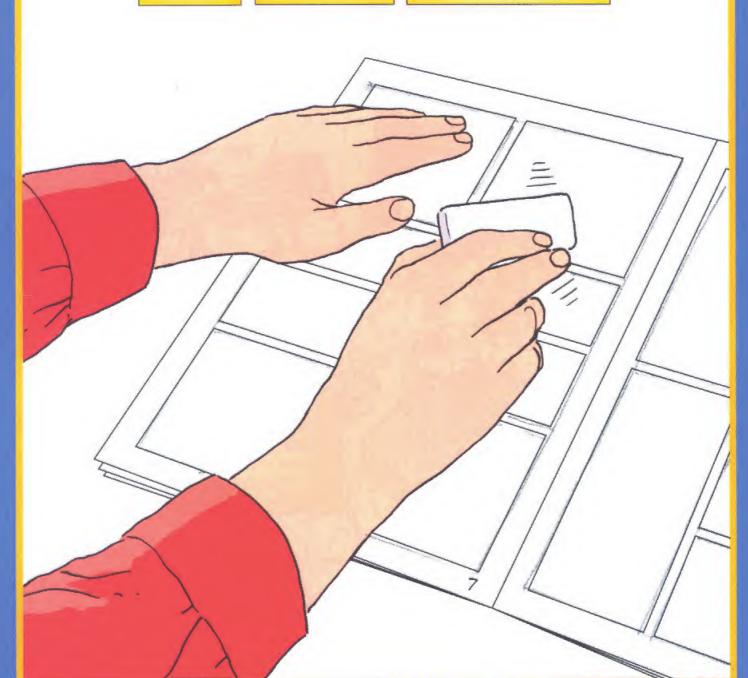


YOU DON'T
WANT TO
CREASE YOUR
PAGE, OR
TEAR IT. HOLD
THE PAGE
DOWN WITH
YOUR OTHER
HAND WHILE
YOU ERASE.

ERASE

LIGHTLY.

MAKE SURE YOU
ERASE ALL THE PENCIL
LINES AND THAT
NOTHING REMAINS
EXCEPT BLACK
INK LINES.



BRUSH OFF ALL THE SMALL BITS OF ERASURES.

TO KEEP BUMPS AND SCRAPES OFF, IT'S IMPORTANT TO HAVE YOUR PAGES AS CLEAN AS POSSIBLE.



PUT THOSE LINES IN, AND COMPLETE ANY UNCONNECTED LINES.



YOU MAY FIND THAT SOME OF YOUR INK LINES HAVE BECOME LIGHTER, DUE TO THE ERASING. VERY CAREFULLY GO
OVER THOSE LINES WITH
YOUR PEN, JUST TO MAKE
SURE THEY'RE DARK
ENOUGH BEFORE YOU
DO YOUR COLORING.



CHAPTER 11: COLORING

COLORING IS THE LAST PHASE IN THE COMPLETION OF YOUR COMIC BOOK. STUDY YOUR
DRAWINGS
CAREFULLY
BEFORE USING
THE COLOR
PENCILS.

USE YOUR
BLACK COLORING
PENCIL INSTEAD
OF YOUR INK PEN
TO FILL IN LARGE
BLACK AREAS.
IT'S EASIER AND
WILL SAVE A LOT
OF TIME . . .
AND INK.





THE FIRST STEP IN COLORING IS TO PUT YOUR COLORS DOWN LIGHTLY.

KEEP YOUR COLOR
PENCILS SHARPENED,
BUT DON'T MAKE THE
POINTS TOO LONG
OR THEY'RE LIABLE
TO BREAK.

THE
COLOR
PENCILS
ARE
ALSO
EASIER
TO
ERASE
IF YOU
DON'T
PRESS
TOO
HARD.



THESE COLOR PENCILS ARE ERASABLE, BUT . . .

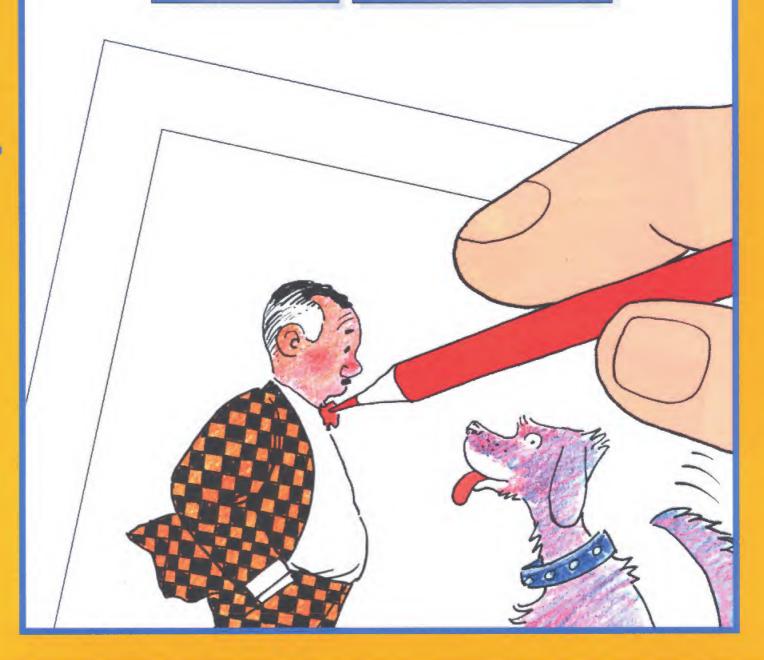
THE HARDER YOU PRESS AND THE DARKER THE COLORS, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT IS TO ERASE.



KEEP A GOOD
POINT ON YOUR
PENCILS. IT'S
ESPECIALLY
IMPORTANT WHEN
YOU WORK ON
DETAILS. A THICK
POINT WILL TEND
TO GO OUTSIDE
THE LINES AND
MAKES THE WORK
LOOK SLOPPY.

TAKE YOUR TIME! DON'T RUSH THE WORK!

SURE . . . EVERY ARTIST IS ANXIOUS TO SEE THE DRAWING FINISHED. BUT THERE ARE NO PRIZES FOR SPEED. IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS!



CHAPTER 12: COVERS AND FINISH

WE'VE LEFT THE
COVER FOR LAST
BECAUSE THE COVER
SHOULD BE BASED
ON YOUR COMIC
BOOK STORY.

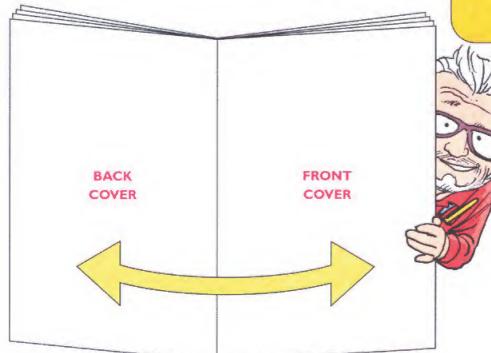
FRONT

THE WRAPAROUND IS
DESIGNED SO
THAT THE
FRONT AND
BACK COVERS
ARE ONE
ILLUSTRATION.

THERE ARE TWO
KINDS OF COVERS.
THE SINGLE FRONT
COVER AND THE
WRAP-AROUND.

DON'T FORGET TO FEATURE YOUR MAIN CHARACTER ON THE COVER.

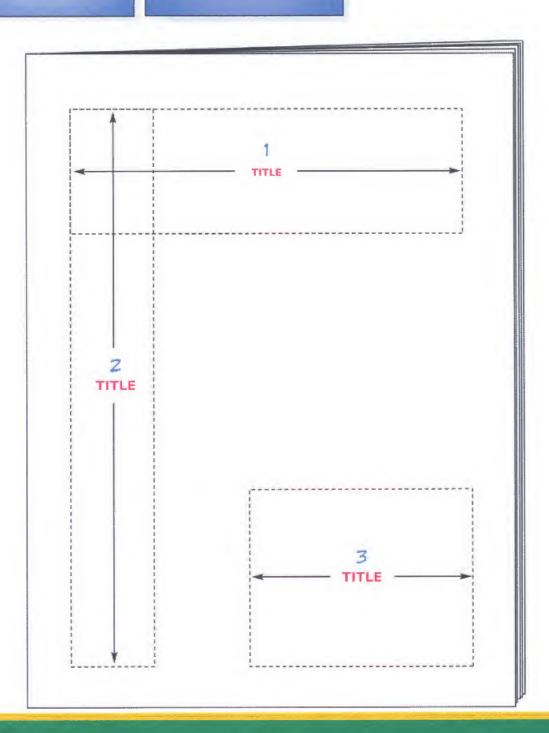
DO SEVERAL
THUMBNAILS TO TRY
VARIOUS COVER
TREATMENTS. THEN
DECIDE ON YOUR
FINAL COVER
ILLUSTRATION.



THE FIRST THING
TO INCLUDE ON
YOUR COMIC BOOK
FRONT COVER IS
THE TITLE.

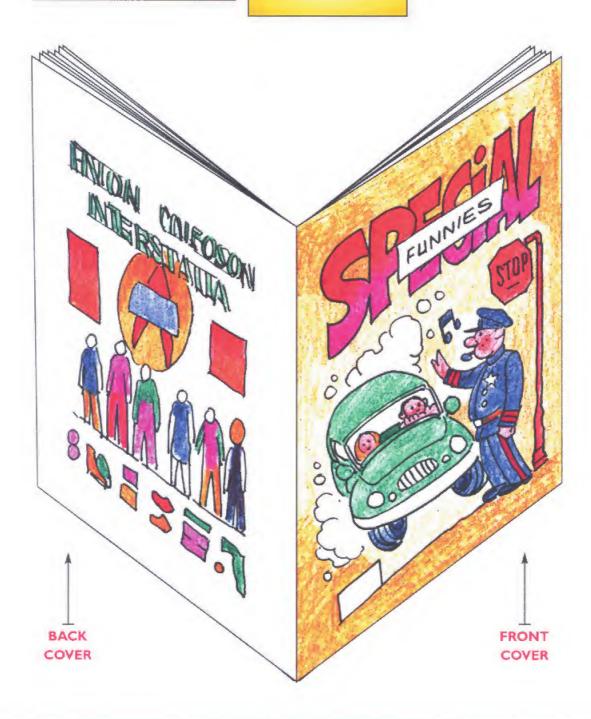
THE TITLE USUALLY
TAKES UP ABOUT 25%
OF THE SPACE ON
THE FRONT COVER.
AND YOU CAN PLACE
THE TITLE IN ONE OF
SEVERAL PLACES.
SEE EXAMPLES 1, 2,
AND 3 BELOW.

JUST LIKE THE INSIDE, DO A ROUGH DRAWING, FINISH PENCILING, INK, ERASE, AND COLOR YOUR COVER.



IF YOU DECIDE NOT TO DO A WRAP-AROUND COVER, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT ON THE BACK COVER. YOU CAN USE AN AD FROM AN OLD COMIC BOOK. CUT IT OUT AND PASTE IT ONTO YOUR BACK COVER.

OR CREATE YOUR OWN AD.

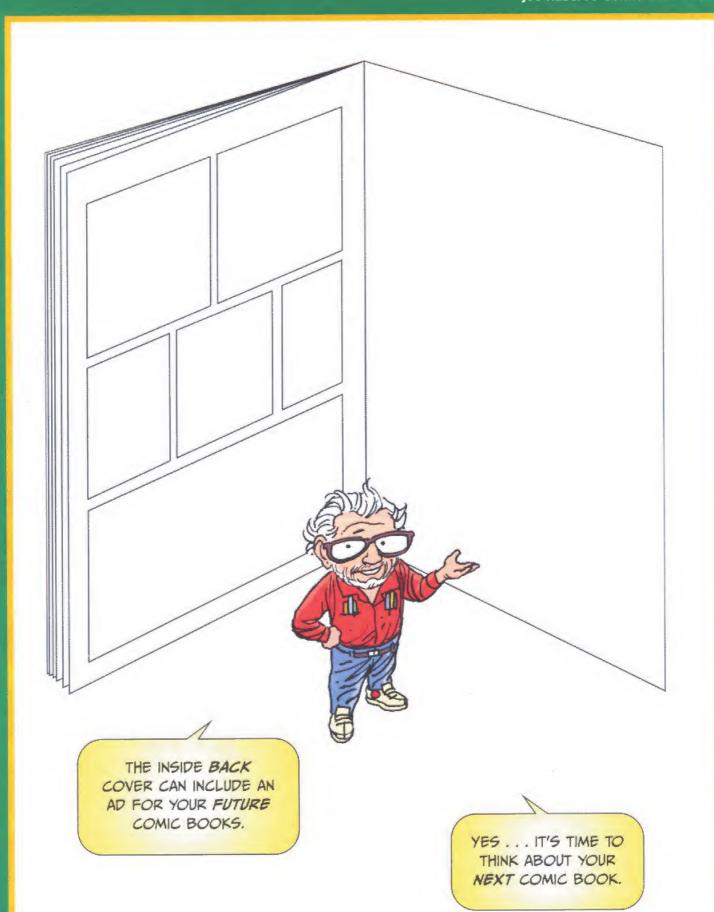


THE INSIDE
FRONT COVER
IS FOR CREDITS.
YOUR NAME,
ADDRESS, AND THE
DATE YOU
COMPLETED YOUR
COMIC BOOK.

IF YOU HAD HELP FROM ANYONE, INCLUDE THEIR NAMES AND WHAT THEY DID.

 MESSAGE FROM PUBLISHER
ADDRESS
ARTIST WRITER LETTERER
COLORIST THANKS FOR HELP
THAT
DATE







ADS: novembers

BACKGROUND: everything in the scene besides the main characters and the objects they are using; it is important to create quality backgrounds to support the story.

BALLOON: shape in which dialogue words are placed.

BLOCKING OUT: using individual sheets of paper or thumbnails to put all the parts of the story in place.

BORDERS: outlines of panels.

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CAPTION: words in boxes that are not spoken by characters.

CHARACTER SHEET: a piece of paper (or two) with drawings of a character from many various angles.

CLEAN-UP: making finished drawings as clean as possible.

CLOSE-UP: usually a large head drawing, or a close view of an important object.

CROSS-HATCH: creating shade effects with ink by using lines.

DIALOGUE: words spoken by carroon characters.

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FINISH ERASING: erasing all pencil drawings after ink has dried.

GUIDELINE: penal lines used to help keep lettering straight

GUTTER: space between plinels and space between pages at the binding

INKING/INKS: ink rendering with pen and/or brush over pencils.

LAYOUT: rough plan of page or panel.

LETTERS PAGE: correspondence between readers and you.

LETTERING: all words in balloons and captions, dialogue, sound effects, etc.

LONG SHOT: a distant view of a scene. A landscape or a cityscape or an entire room or building

OVERHEAD: perspective of scene from above,

PANEL: box containing one drawing of story.

PENCILING: finished pencil drawing of finished cartoon artwork,

PIN-UPS: full-page illustrations of your story's characters.

REFERENCE: a collection of pictures clipped from newspapers and magazines that help you draw objects and backgrounds.

R	OUGH: initial incomplete drawing or sketch.
S	CRIPT: story in Written form
S	EQUENCE: a series of panels describing a unified action .
S	DUND EFFECTS: lettering which describes noise and explosions.
S	PLASH: usually on the first page of a story, a full-page dramatic or action illustration.
s	FIPPLING: creating shade effects with ink by using various dots.
т	EXT: words, descriptions, dialogue, captions, etc.
т	HUMBNAIL: small, rough sketch of planned drawing.
т	wo-Page Spread: (Double-Page Spread): one illustration consisting of two pages
٧	ORM'S-EYE VIEW: perspective of a scene from below.



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